

for this type of organization were discussed in the initial sections of this seminar. Those procedures apply to any organization that is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, regardless of how the organization was created.

Second, trust-owned property or trust-leased property is not owned or leased by any individual. Even if you are a trustee of a trust owning or leasing substantial amounts of real estate or other property, you cannot treat this property as your own. It must be respected as the property of another separate organization. You, as a trustee or trust manager, may have access to this property or use of the property under advantageous circumstances. Nevertheless, it is not yours and should never be claimed to be yours. If a person does claim trust property to be their own, this claim might be used to throw the property into probate upon that person's death. The disadvantages of probate have already been discussed.

Taxes - As stated earlier, the trust is not tax-exempt and must pay all normal income taxes, excise taxes, personal property taxes, real estate taxes, etc., as levied under federal and state law. Trusts under the